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What is the main theme of the novel robinson crusoe. Major themes of robinson crusoe. What is the theme of robinson crusoe. What is the message of robinson crusoe.

Robinson's spiritual journey towards Christianity is a major theme in Defoe's novel, where he initially rejects faith and leads a wicked life before realizing the importance of divine providence. The novel highlights Robinson's struggle between individuality and societal constraints as he leaves his family and English society to pursue his own desires and ambitions. The tension between contentment and desire drives Robinson to leave home in search of more than just comfort, which is reflected in his encounters with the unknown, including strange lands, creatures, and people. His fear of these "others" underscores the complexities of human interaction and the role of providence in shaping his experiences. As the novel progresses, Crusoe comes to understand that God's providence is at work in all aspects of his life, even his mistakes and failures. This realization serves as a reminder of the interconnectedness of individual choices and the workings of divine will. Crusoe sees his isolation as a chance to escape sin and lead a true Christian life. Despite moments of doubt, he often strengthens his faith in providence. When Crusoe finds himself stranded on the island after a shipwreck that kills everyone else, he questions God's plan, asking why only he survived and wondering whether being on the island is better than being lost at sea (45). Two years later, Crusoe believes it's God who has created everything, but then questions whether God guides and governs all these things. Crusoe's story begins with him rescuing Man Friday, a native he names due to their first meeting on that particular day of the week. Crusoe educates Man Friday and converts him to Christianity. Learning about the natives keeping white captives on another island, Crusoe vows to rescue them. Together, they build a boat. After more natives attack with captives, Crusoe and Friday rescue them, killing the attackers in the process. Among the freed captives are Man Friday's father and a Spanish man. They're sent off to free other prisoners while Crusoe and his new allies retake a ship from mutineers who had cast their captain and loyal supporters onto the island. Crusoe takes the ship back home, settling into English life after being away for over twenty years. Crusoe’s story contrasts with popular perceptions of him as solely a romantic adventurer. In reality, the novel explores themes of early eighteenth-century mercantilism and Enlightenment values based on observation rather than romantic ideals. While Crusoe does encounter exciting experiences and even befriends a parrot, his primary goal is to escape the island by building a boat or catching a ship, reflecting his disregard for adapting to his environment. Crusoe uses the island's resources to suit himself, similar to a tourist who adapts their foreign surroundings to their own needs rather than embracing them. This portrayal of Crusoe contrasts with traditional notions of someone living in harmony with nature, highlighting instead human desires to control and use natural resources for personal gain. Using loud English at a Spanish waiter is likely more effective than trying to converse in Spanish - a rather interesting observation. Interestingly enough, the reason Robinson Crusoe ends up shipwrecked seems linked to him making a business trip aimed at purchasing slaves. This fact reveals quite a bit about both Robinson Crusoe as an individual and as a novel. The novel itself was written during a time when Britain was expanding its colonial ambitions, eventually becoming the wealthiest and most powerful country in the world through its imperial expeditions in various parts of the globe, including Africa, Asia, and notably India. Robinson Crusoe embodies this pioneering mercantile spirit by being obsessed with money and taking great pleasure in physical objects like guns and powder that he rescues from his shipwreck. Man Friday can be seen as a servant to Robinson Crusoe, reflecting his mercantile nature. However, the idea of Robinson Crusoe as the first novel of its kind isn't entirely accurate. Martin Wainwright suggests another narrative about a man on an island who tends goats and later discovers footprints - but it's not called Robinson Crusoe. This book is actually The Improvement of Human Reason: Exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, written by a Moorish philosopher living in Spain in the twelfth century. This work, considered the first Arabic novel, was even more influential than Robinson Crusoe among English writers, despite not being the first narrative to take place on a desert island. While Defoe is believed to have drawn inspiration from Alexander Selkirk's real-life experiences, some scholars argue that his debt to Selkirk might be overstated, with others proposing Hai Ebn Yokdhan's text as a significant influence. A longstanding notion has been explored through the story of Henry Pitman, a man who penned a brief book detailing his escapades in the Caribbean after escaping from a penal colony and surviving on a desert island following a shipwreck. Interestingly, both Pitman and Defoe shared a connection with the same area of London, potentially leading to personal interactions and firsthand accounts of Pitman's experiences. Furthermore, they had both participated in the Monmouth Rebellion of 1685, which resulted in Judge Jeffreys' notorious 'Bloody Assizes', during which Defoe narrowly avoided being sentenced to death.